



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 910 - Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

Circulation 1,400.

MAUÁ BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

MAUÁ BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.
The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building...

MONEY ORDERS.
Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand...

NATIONAL BANK.
Drafts are also granted on Messrs. PARSONS, GORE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON...

Royal Insurance Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company.
Ports of the Uruguay.
'E. R. A.'

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL - £2,000,000.
Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

ALE AND PORTER.
Superior London Stout in quart and half pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.
For the CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ASSURANCE, INVESTMENTS, ETC.
Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Dr. E. Bourse,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Of New York.
Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE - SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.

COLEGIO ANGLO PORTENO,
Established in 1855,
205 - MAYO - 205,
MRS. ANITA S. SMITH.

GERMAN BURMEISTER.
Consignatario de Fritos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
70 - CALLE BOLIVAR - 70
BUENOS AIRES.

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras,
W&B, Aug 25, 1 y

Notice to Subscribers.
We beg leave to announce to our subscribers and to the public in general that we have established an Agency in this city...

Table with columns: DIA DE TRABAJO, DIA DE FERIA, DIA DE FIESTA. Rows include various days of the week and public holidays.

Table with columns: ESTACIONES, TIENES, SANTIAGO. Rows include various stations and locations along a route.

FIXED PRICES.
175 - Calle Piedad - 175.
H. VIDALE & CO.
The best selection of French and English perfumery, Toilet and articles for presents of all kinds...

LA FAVORECIDA.
The above line of coaches plies between Buenos Ayres, Lobos, Saladillo and Tapalquen on the following days, viz. From Buenos Ayres for Lobos the 1, 3, 9, 13, 14, 23, and 25 of each month.

Notice.
We hereby beg to give notice that we have opened a general business for the sale of dry goods under the firm of WOLFF WISNER & CO.

Notice.
I beg to notify that I have this day retired from the business of Merchant and Commission Agent, carried on by me and Mr. Edward Glover in Buenos Ayres...

Wool Broker.
The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line...

Notice.
The Beef-packing business will hereafter be carried on in Rosario by Geo. W. Morris. The name and style of the firm in future being Morris, Brown and Co.

Notice.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between Morris and Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

For New York.
The A 1 English-built ship Charles J. Parker; Young master, is engaged to be despatched in February, and has still room for freight.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.
ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99 1/2 - Reconquista - 99 1/2.
FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The Steamer TEBERÉ,
Capt. José Barbora.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at Martín García, Higeritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES,
The Steamer MERCEDES,
Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.
Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold; 1/2 per cent.; silver, 1/2 per cent.

Notice.
The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the Argentine Steamer URUGUAY, Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,
The National Steamer URUGUAY, Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco. Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO,
Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY, Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and returns every Monday.

SHIPPING LIST OF L. SAGORY & LENNUYEU.
FOR HAVRE.
The French ship 'Ile de Vilaine,' 313 L. I., 360 tons, Burigon, master.

The French ship 'Racine,' A. I., 467 tons, Grenier, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Lavallol and Sons.

The French brig 'Splendid,' A. I., 189 tons, L. Buché, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Lengniok Scharff and Co.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyreux, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

French ship 'Esperance,' A. I., 274 tons, Pepon, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

The French ship 'Alfreda,' A. I., 336 tons, Mercutio, master.
Consignees, H. Peltré & Co.

The Italian ship 'Mariana Maggio,' A. I., 369 tons, Maggio, master.
Consignees, Messrs. Fyfe & Piaggio.

REMOVAL.
The Photographic Artists, MEERKS and KELSEY, have removed their Establishment to 74 CALLE BELGRANO (over the 'Standard' office).

These artists have increased facilities for the manipulation of their art. The immense business done at this establishment enables the proprietors to reduce their prices less than one-half their former rates.

Expressing sincere thanks to our patrons for the generous patronage hitherto extended, a continuance of the same is most respectfully solicited.

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
This Oil, the undeviating purity and uniform excellence of which are guaranteed by Dr. De Jonghe, of the Hague, the standard authority on the subject of Cod Liver Oil...

BRITISH HOTEL.
96 - CALLE PIEDAD - 96.
The undersigned, thankful for the many favours conferred on him, since his commencing business, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that having purchased his deceased partner's interest in the concourse, and become sole proprietor of the British Hotel, and begs to assure all who may favour him with a call that no pains will be spared to merit a continuance of that patronage conferred hitherto on the establishment.

The strictest care will be taken in the purchase of meat, vegetables, &c., as likewise in the selection of wines, brandies, ales and porters, &c.

Private rooms for families.
W. D. JUNOR, CHAS. BRILL.

Private rooms for families.
W. D. JUNOR, CHAS. BRILL.

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W. D. JUNOR, CHAS. BRILL.

...to the "Standard" ... PER MONTH. A D. RESEMENTS ...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil nisi animum, nil veri non animum dicere." CINCINNATI. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The blockade of Montevideo has been at last declared. An English gunboat is expected in this morning.

Yesterday was a sort of half holiday in town, some people attended to their business as usual, whilst others fled the city, and started either up the rivers or down to San Vicente, to get a mouthful of fresh air.

There was a regular stampede amongst our talented Bank Directors. Mr. Leslie was telegraphed at San Fernando, rusticated beneath the dried-up willows of that swampy locality, whilst Mr. Green, emancipating himself from the cares and troubles of the bank parlour, took his congé for Paysandú, Salto, and 'quien sabe' where else. We have never yet seen any of Mr. Green's literary productions, but if, as he wanders amidst the ruins of Paysandú, and leans against the wall where Leandro Gomez was shot, he would jot down a few items for the 'Standard,' we would feel ourselves under a lasting obligation. Indeed, we think the British public of Buenos Ayres have a right to expect a few 'pencilings by the way' from the sojourning manager: it is customary for lawyers, during the long vacation at home, to give a few graphic sketches as they go along the road. We see no reason why bank managers, men whose very position give them such facilities for judging of the human character, should not be equally communicative.

The Café in Paris, on Thursday was thrown into the greatest alarm, confusion, and excitement, by a strange customer walking up to the bar, and poking his nose amongst the bottles. It appears the horse of a young Englishman, mistaking the 'café' for a stable-yard, followed his rider in. The horse was very tame, and was removed before committing any damage.

On Monday two Argentine war vessels will leave for Montevideo under the command of Admiral Murature, we suppose, to protect Argentine interests.

The new Flores Railway station was inaugurated on Thursday. We got no invitation, so of course cannot be supposed to know anything about it, but a friend learns that it was a rather splendid affair.

The Government has thought proper to name our agent in Canelas Juez de Paz for that partido. Hurrah for the Government.

The Chilean Minister will be received at the Government house to-day at two o'clock; cocked hats and saberdashes will be the order of the day.

Mr. Keane, the editor of the 'Nacional' has gone to the camp for the benefit of his health. Our colleague, although not so very friendly, takes with him our best wishes for his speedy recovery.

The bank only allows 5 per cent on gold from the 1st Feb. This is good news, cheap money, plenty of business.

The steamer Newton leaves to-day for Liverpool: we understand, Capt. Harrison leaves in her; we wish him a pleasant voyage and a speedy return with his steamers.

The Florentine Company leaves for Chile; they will perform in Rosario on route.

We learn on good authority that the Argentine Government will shortly receive a machine for rifling cannon. This will prove of the greatest utility to the artillery, as all the guns in the army can, in a very short time, and at a trifling expense, be rifled.

We are glad to learn that one of our countrymen has lost no less a sum than two hundred sovereigns. The

police have arrested a party charged with the robbery.

Captain Bruce is expected to arrive shortly from England in his new steamer, which is intended for the river traffic. She will be the finest steamer in the Plate, guaranteed to run twenty knots per hour.

A French vessel, arrived from Bordeaux with a valuable cargo of wines on board, has got aground in the outer Roads, owing to her having anchored too close to the bank.

The state of the Calle Larga in Barracas almost baffles description: the sand is about twelve inches deep in parts, and every day the street is covered with carts and carriages which are brought to a stand still, owing to the profundity of the sand. We caution our readers against attempting to drive down this road, even in the lightest conveyance, without half a dozen horses.

The bricks for the construction of the new Barraca church are on the site so liberally granted by Mr. Herrera, and we expect that the foundation will be laid this week. The present church in the calle Larga is really a disgrace to Barracas and utterly incapable of accommodating all the parishioners.

There are more new houses being built in the calle Buen Orden than in any other street in town. We notice a whole block of houses recently purchased by Chas. Jackson, Esq., a leading English broker, is being remodelled and improved by the enterprising and wealthy proprietor.

It is rumored, and generally believed by our leading politicians, that President Mitre is about to offer his services as mediator between Paraguay and Brazil. We ardently wish that this report may prove correct, as, disguise it as we may, a protracted war between Brazil and Paraguay must necessarily cause the most prejudicial consequences to this Republic. No two men, probably, in South America are more keenly alive to the importance and benefit of peace than the Emperor of Brazil and the President of Paraguay: we therefore look forward to mutual concessions, if President Mitre only steps forward to mediate. It would also greatly redound to the honor of President Mitre to take an active part in trying to restore peace between our immediate neighbors, and we hope to see our President yet the role which rumor assigns to him.

We are informed that the little steamer which Messrs. Sherman & Co. are at present constructing, will be sold shortly by public auction. We have not heard the cause of this. The steamer in question, we believe was intended for the Upper Uruguay trade.

The little steamer Gran Chaco, which was put up for sale last week by public auction, could not be sold—not a single bidder could be found.

An English merchant, many years resident in this country, assures us that he never before recollects the price of dry hides being so low as at present, and yet, notwithstanding this very low value in the River Plate markets, the export of dry hides has during the last year greatly diminished.

The two Brazilian transport steamers which brought down the other day several Brazilian regiments to assist in the attack on Montevideo, are at present coaling and will leave in a day or two for Rio Janeiro to bring down more troops.

Minister Paranhos will shortly leave for the Brazilian army in front of Montevideo. It is said that there are grounds for supposing even now at the eleventh hour terms may be come to, and we believe it is for this purpose the Brazilian Minister departs so suddenly.

The contract for the new line of river steamers, between the National Government and Captain Harrison, has at last been concluded. We regard the scheme as one of the very greatest importance for this country, and have no doubt that Capt. Harrison and his friends will be able to establish the line within the time specified.

Yesterday it was currently rumored through town that the foreign gunboats had surrounded Montevideo and lay between the Brazilian squadron and the shore. If this is true it looks very like as if the foreign powers had at last taken a decided stand and interfered to save the city from being shelled.

The islands in front of Carmelo and Nueva Palmira are said to be full of runaway soldiers, who conceal themselves in the long grass during the day and cross over to the Banda Oriental at night. The neighbors complain bitterly, as these fellows steal cattle, horses and sheep with the greatest impunity. Our colleague, the "Tribuna," very properly calls attention to the matter: as the islands in question are Argentine territory, the Government ought to send up a vessel to eject the robbers.

The Paraguayan mails have at last arrived, but we find nothing to authenticate the rumor that the Paraguayan army has occupied the Uruguay; and, on the contrary, it would appear that the Paraguayan forces are merely encamped on either side of the Parana, to impede the Brazilians from ascending the river.

The new French paper "Courier du Plata," edited by Messrs. Jacques and Lelievre will shortly make its appearance. M. Jacques is a gentleman of great talent and ability. We have no doubt he will receive every support from his fellow countrymen.

A friend from Montevideo states that in the streets of that unfortunate city, only a few gauchos are to be met with, who invariably ask of every foreigner a paper cigar or a copper. All the native families seem to have fled the devoted city, and nothing can be more afflicting than the utter desertion which reigns around: some skimming at the outside of the town goes on every morning and evening, but during the heat of the day all is quiet, besiegers and besieged indulging in prolonged siestas. The general belief in Montevideo is, that the Brazilians will not be allowed to enter the town, and impartial observers give it as their opinion that the siege will last much longer than what people expect. The garrison numbers 4600 men.

It is our pleasing duty to call attention to the praiseworthy efforts of the Provincial Government to improve our country towns. During the past year we have noticed that the heaviest disbursements at the Government House have been for new school-houses, churches, bridges, etc. Our subscribers from the camp attest the fact that never before had Buenos Ayres a Government which devoted so much of the public money to the improvement of the towns. We would thank the talented Minister of Finance to supply us with a note of the amount of public money so expended during the past year; it would form an interesting item in our new Handbook, which we are at present getting up, and the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed by the scarcity of hands in our printing office.

Señor José Martínez, the popular Judge of San Antonio de Arco, has sent in the plan of a new church which the parishioners of San Antonio are about to erect in that flourishing town. We need hardly remark that the present church is anything but an ornament to that town, and we feel confident the Government will render every assistance to Sr. Martínez in his present undertaking. Hunt & Schroeder are the architects, so that we have no doubt the new church will be one of the finest in the country.

MONTEVIDEO.

Standard Office.

Jan. 31st, 3 o'clock.

Although the worst peace is more advantageous for the prosperity of these countries and welfare of its inhabitants, both native and foreign, than the most successful and glorious war, yet if that desirable result is not to be attained by the adoption of conciliatory measures, and that no other resource is left, but that one party become the conqueror, reason and duty induce us to look upon that termination, which can be the soonest brought about, and afford the best guarantee for the ultimate and permanent pacification of the country, as the best one. It appears then that since affairs have arrived at this point in the Oriental Republic, the quickest and most satisfactory termination would be, the substitution of the existing Government by another; for whatever may be its legality in the abstract, yet it cannot be denied that it has most lamentably mismanaged the resources at its disposal for defeating the revolution, and has equally

misconducted its external as its internal affairs. The suspense in which the inhabitants of Montevideo now are held, with the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, the uncertainty as to whether the storm of war will be let fall on them, with all its horrors, naturally causes an impatient desire to know the worst at once. Unwilling to mislead our readers, who not being on the scene of events, are still anxious to be informed of all occurrences that may lead them to form a well-founded opinion as to the probable termination of the struggle, our task becomes more difficult as the crisis approaches; the interests in play are now become so complicated, that the most insignificant circumstance may cause the wind to set in from the quarters that we least expect.

Doubts appear to be gathering in the minds of many persons as to whether the Brazilian forces will be in a position to attack before a fortnight has elapsed; some maintain that the imperial forces will not attack at all, leaving the prosecution of the siege to Flores and his friends, they being in need of all their disposable forces to check the Paraguayan invasion in their own territory. Others say that they have landed all their troops and materiel of war, and will send an intimation of surrender to the garrison on the 1st or 2nd of February. The fact is, that a spectator, not blinded by foremade conclusions, and not initiated in the secrets of diplomacy, can only come, from all that is heard or said, to the conclusion, that this calm and uncertainty indicates some critical turn in events, as the sudden rising or falling of the barometer does some notable change in the weather. Flores' forces are more or less where they were a few days ago, that is to say at Las Piedras. As he has the whole Republic, with the exception of the capital, pretty well to himself at the present moment, he is, it appears, organising his authorities, that is to say, commandants, 'gefes politicos,' 'receptores,' &c., not failing, of course, to reserve the Government dues, thus verifying the saying, 'that there is nothing sure in this world but death and taxes.' But surely he must maintain his forces; if they are not fed and clothed, they would rob! The old, plain, unanswerable, knock-down argument. Again, his supporters, who have 'made sacrifices' for him, are entitled to a recompense. How could the country ever be governed, if these staunch old rules were not carried out? The Government, on its part, is not behind-hand in following out the same system within the sphere of its influence. The papers inform us that they have received 36,000 dollars in advance on the lottery contract, of course, allowing discount. It is astonishing what sums are received in a town with a population so small, compared with that of European capitals. Passports, licenses, fines, and *hoc genus omne*, each send in their small but daily tributary stream to swell the overflowing river that supplies—what? our readers well know, so we need not tell them. The fortifications are progressing, some look quite formidable, and would indeed prove serious obstacles to an enemy who should persist in knocking his head against them, but this would be a curious taste when they are flanked by houses that have such nice thin walls. It may be as well here to remark that the system of fortification adopted is not of a continuous unbroken line, but that of trenches dug across the entrance of certain streets, the earth being thrown up to form a rampart, often backed with barrels filled with earth or a stone wall; sometimes the luxury of admired *choux de frise* is indulged in, but as a rule it appears to be dispensed with; empty pipes are of course in requisition and fetch very good prices. The laborers employed appear to be paid punctually, and on the whole it may be said that since the commencement of the revolution, more money has been spent in making temporary and inefficient defences than would have sufficed to convert Montevideo into a respectable fortified city. But this comes of doing things by bits and scraps; perhaps it never was calculated that it would come to what it now has; nevertheless the line of policy pursued by the Government ought to have led it to anticipate the result, and to be prepared

for it; however 'it is an ill wind that blows good to nobody,' and when these affairs have blown over we shall no doubt hear of snug little things having been made by all this, not to take into account the present benefit that accrues to the Gallician and other persons employed on the work. We may also remark that the Montevideans appear to be very well adapted for garrison work. The practise acquired during the nine years' siege by the elder part of the inhabitants, and traditions of it received by the younger, seem to have familiarised them with this kind of thing; the fact indeed that a great proportion of the young men were born during that period of war and excitement, may account for the pugnacious propensities exhibited here at all times, that is to say if the doctrines of Coombe and other philosophers touching the influence that the state of the minds of the parents in certain circumstances has upon the character of their offspring, have any truth in them. The funeral service for the victims of Paysandú, which was to have taken place on the 31st has been put off. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a farewell banquet to Mr. Charles A. Washburn, U.S. Minister to Paraguay, who is returning home. On Saturday night a terrific clap of thunder was heard in the city; it appears that the lightning struck one of the towers of the Matriz, damaging the church clock that carries away the clapper of the bell that strikes the quarters. Col. Telmo Lopez is said to have left for the Uruguay in the Vesuvius. A system of look-out posts and signals has been constructed for the purpose of observing the enemy's movements. There is one at the Cerro which communicates with the Captain of the port's office, this again with the tower of the Matriz, and this in its turn with one established at the corner of July and Convention streets, which last is in communication with two or three others on the lines. Thus every move of the enemy will be rapidly known by the different corps of the garrison. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Dr. Carreras, has addressed a circular to the different Foreign Ministers, in answer to the one which Paranhos has sent them stating the causes of the rupture between the Brazils Paraguay and Montevideo; one of the concluding sentences expresses the intention of doing all the damage possible to the Brazils and Brazilian territory, and the determination to maintain the dignity, independence and integrity of the republic.

LATEST.

Feb. 1st, 3 o'clock.

The 'Reforma' of the 1st says, that the foreign men-of-war have received orders to lay off the moles, from the Custom-house to the end of the 'Bovedas;' but the only vessels pretty close in, were the gunboats that have been lying off the Custom-house wharf for some days past. Seven or more Brazilian vessels have in sight off the town on the 1st. There was a great hurrying of troops towards Fort St. José: people made out the number of Brazilian vessels to be 14. The enemy have also descended in force from the Cerro: they could be seen from the towers of the 'Matriz.' Two British subjects deserted from the Brazilian forces, passed through the advanced picquets of the enemy, and presented themselves to the Captain of the Port, informing him, as far as they could, of the plans of the enemy. It appears that they stated that his intention was to attack on the 2nd: the Captain of the Port gave them 20 dollars apiece. It appears that they were pressed into the Brazilian service, so they went to the Consul and claimed protection, which, we believe, was granted them. The foreign men-of-war are preparing to tow their merchant vessels out of harbour, and a flag of truce from the Brazilians, with the customary notice (to surrender within a certain time, we suppose) was momentarily expected. The denouement seems indeed, approaching.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian war-steamer *Veloce*, arrived in port yesterday, bringing us the sad news of the blockade of Montevideo. On Thursday notice was given that the port of Montevideo was declared under a state of blockade, six days' time being given for all vessels to leave the harbor. Although a matter

of the greatest importance to the merchants of Buenos Ayres, no one seems to know whether during the six days' grace given, vessels will be allowed to enter or not. Some say they will, others that on and after last Thursday, not even a row-boat will be allowed to enter. We regret to say that we are in the most profound ignorance as to the matter, but hope the British Consul, who must have been advised of the blockade will enlighten us on the subject.

An English gunboat it is expected will arrive to-morrow. In Montevideo any man who talks of surrender runs a risk of being shot down or stabbed. The garrison seem animated with the most heroic determination.

The foreign gunboats have formed a cordon round the city; the Brazilian squadron is thus prevented from bombarding the town. Impartial foreigners assure us that if the Brazilians are prevented from bombarding the town the place can and will hold out for an indefinite period.

NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

THE SAN LORENZO EXPEDITION.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE AT DORADOS. The Corrientes, so long expected, at last arrived in port on Thursday morning (2nd) with papers from Asuncion to January 21st.

The latest dates from the fact of war are to the 12th in a despatch from the commander of the expedition, Col. Barrios. The forces are still stationed at Curumbá, the only operations after the occupation of that port, being the expedition under Lieut. Herreros to reconnoitre the rivers San Lorenzo and Cuyabá: this consisted of the steamer Rio Apa and gunboat Anambay. On the 7th ult. having reached the encampment of Sará (at 7 p.m.) he Herreros postponed the attack on the garrison, which he learned from his prisoners amounted to half a battalion under the ex-commander at Curumbá. At sunrise on the 8th, however, he found the place deserted except by one soldier, who delivered himself up. Some women were afterwards found, who shewed where the garrison had left their baggage, and Herreros after taking what was useful threw the rest into the river. He had to remove from the Anambay, for shortness of fuel, and proceeded in the Rio Apa up to San Bento, where he found a number of families whom he placed in two boats picked up on the route.

Knowing the Brazilian steamers took refuge at Cuyabá, as appeared from the papers left by the fugitives at Sará, and that his steamers drew too much water to follow them up, Herreros turned down the stream, and met the Tacuari and Marques de Olinda at the mouth of the San Lorenzo, on the 10th ult. The four steamers anchored at Dorados to take on board the ammunition, &c., of the magazine there captured. Lieutenant Herreros and Ensign Garay, with a picket of soldiers, superintending the removal of powder which had been previously wet for precaution, as the heat was excessive. At 5 p.m. of the above date, one of the barrels exploded, killing Herreros, Garay, nine marines, and seven soldiers, and wounding nine others. The death of these two brave officers is a great loss, but the diary of Lieut. Herreros supplies us with valuable details respecting the expedition, which would be otherwise unknown. The gunboat Anambay, captured from the Brazilians, is a worthy trophy of the memory of this gallant officer. The steamers were sheltered by the high banks from the effects of the explosion. Col. Barrios transmits to the war-office at Asuncion a list of the effects taken at Dorados.

We have no news of the intended operations of the forces, but it is more than likely that Colonel Barrios will equip the smaller steamers and send them up to Cuyabá, the capture of which we may expect to hear by next mail.

The Most Rev. Dr. Juan Gregorio Urbieta, bishop of Paraguay, has died in the 79th year of his age. The deceased prelate was distinguished for his quiet and amiable character. He was born under the old Spanish regime and acquired all the learning of the time, embracing the ecclesiastical state: in 1811 Bishop Panes, seeing the talents of the youth, gave him a dispensation to be ordained before the

canonical age. His zeal for morality credit, bombarding the fort from the...

Under the heading "Revelaciones," the "Semanario" replies to the "Nacion Argentina" that instead of 40,000 men...

The fall of Paysandú was known in Paraguay before the arrival of the Salto, and the murder of L. Gomez caused a great sensation.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HERREROS.

A young, gallant and accomplished soldier has ceased to exist. The mails from Asunción bring intelligence of the death of Lieut. Herreros from an explosion of gunpowder, and the event has not only deprived Paraguay of one of her most promising officers but cut short the career of a gentleman and scholar who was an honor to his native country and endeared to all who knew him.

Andrés Herreros was born of a very respectable family in Paraguay A.D. 1839. At an early age the ripeness of his intellect and amiability of his disposition drew on him the favor of Government and he was sent with others of his countrymen to be educated in England. He also spent some time in France, but like most South Americans his mind and sympathies were won by the greatness, industry, and liberties of Great Britain, while he devoted his leisure hours to the attentive study of English classic authors, some of whose finest compositions he learned by heart, and on a lovely moonlight night in the River Paraguay we have heard him recite extracts from Moore, Byron, Goldsmith, and Scott. On return to his country he showed the advantage of the system initiated by Pres. Lopez, of sending youths to be educated in Europe, and was twice entrusted with the charge of a band of students for this purpose. In 1863, he took by the English packet some 60 young men, whom he distributed among the arsenals, workshops, offices and colleges of London. After this he was appointed by Government to command the mail steamer Paraguarí of the splendid liners plying between Asunción and Buenos Ayres, and in this capacity he made the acquaintance of several English residents of our city, who appreciated the noble qualities of the young Paraguayan.

The war which has just broken out with Brazil forced President Lopez to call Herreros from his peaceful career to that of arms, and his valor and conduct gained him fresh distinction while adding lustre to the navy of the republic. At the unsuccessful assault of Coimbra he fulfilled his duty with

Government loan... satisfactory result of the negotiation, and take the advice of those who really desire to see the Republic prosper...

Lieut. Herreros has left behind him a more glorious memento than either the fame of his exploits, or the qualities of his head and heart. He was the first to introduce the silk-worm into Paraguay, having taken a little colony of these valuable laborers to Asunción on board the Igurey.

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Government loan... placed on board. Among them will be the Ericsson windlass. This is deemed the best vessel which is constantly using her weapons and desires to weigh them quick and with a small crew, as is the case in the Pacific trade, and these vessels are only a few hours at sea when they run in, anchor, land their passengers and freight, up anchor, and are off for another port. The Favorita will be superior in many respects to the Peruvian, which was built here by Mr. Westervelt in 1860-1. It is gratifying to us as a nation, and creditable to our shipbuilders, that England must come to us to have passenger steamers for the use of the navigation companies in foreign waters. Nothing but American-built ships seem to please and satisfy the people of Peru and Chile, who support the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's line. Captain Hall went to England to have a vessel built there, but none of the builders could guarantee to build such a vessel as we would make the speed, possess the accommodations, and come up to the requirements of the superintendent as well as the demand of the patrons of the line. The rapidity with which the work on the Favorita progresses gives promise that it will not be many weeks before she will be launched.—New York Times.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Corporal Moffat, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, at present stationed at Kelso on the recruiting staff, is believed to be the tallest soldier in the army. His height is 6ft. 7 1/2 in., and he is proportionately stout. Corporal Moffat joined the Scots Fusiliers about two years and a half ago, is about 24 years of age, and is a native of Leitholm, near Kelso. Previous to joining the Fusiliers, he worked on the Duke of Roxburgh's estates as forrester for a considerable time. Growing tired of that occupation, however, he offered to join the Life Guards, but was refused owing to his immense height and weight. Nothing daunted at this, Moffat determined, if possible, to join the Scots Fusiliers, and proceeded immediately to London for that purpose, and was quickly accepted.—Edinburgh Courant.

AMUSING CASE.—Mr. Justice Ball went on the Munster circuit assizes.

He caused no small commotion in several places by his sensitiveness with regard to noises, and the frequency with which he was reported to have threatened the officials of the courts with punishment if his peremptory orders were not instantly obeyed. At Cork there was a mill near the Court House, the noise of which disturbed the Judge seriously. He at once directed the mill to be stopped; but as it had not broken the law, and was not in Court, it was supposed that he had no power to arrest it, and so it went torturing the judicial nerves. Mr. Justice Ball then sent for Mr. Deeble, the owner of the tormentor, and imperatively commanded him to stop the mill. "For how long, my Lord?" humbly asked Mr. Deeble. "As long as I please," replied the judge. The mill was accordingly stopped, and has not been set going since, as his Lordship never signified his pleasure on the subject. An action is about to be commenced against Judge Ball, to recover the loss sustained by having the mill for so many months idle.

THE BELFAST 'NORTHERN WHIG' OF THURSDAY SAYS:—"The 'Dublin Evening Mail' has reason to believe that his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has refused to appoint the Rev. W. Brady to be one of his chaplains. In August last, Dr. Brady preached a sermon in the Chapel Royal, of which it gave a report. Dr. Brady holds the opinion that the Irish Establishment in its present form is a 'wholesale robbery,' a doctrine which, if the 'Mail's' statement be correct, is to be discontinued at the Castle."

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ARGENTINE ITEMS.

From the New York 'Times.' Over four hundred different experiments have been made to cure South American beef, so as to make a marketable article. A company has been formed in Montevideo, to lessen the expense of the experiments and to prepare specimens for trial in Europe. The last mail has brought the results. No success whatever has attended the efforts. The article forwarded has been rejected by the French navy, by the hospitals, and everywhere. It seems that the process destroys the life of the meat. An American, Mr. Morris, of New-York, has just begun a new system here, but the success of the plans is yet to be known. A process by which half a cent a pound could be saved would yield an annual income of millions of gold dollars. The interior provinces are producing large quantities of copper, silver and gold. So rich is the ore that it is carried on mules' backs eight hundred miles, then by steamer three hundred and then across the ocean to be smelted. It is said that the sole alone will pay expenses.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

On to-morrow there will be a solemn propitiatory service at the Mercad Church, in this city, to invoke of the Most High a restoration of peace in Montevideo, that He may infuse a spirit of Christian charity and mutual forgiveness into the hearts of both contending parties, and spare the city the horrors of an assault and bombardment, attended with slaughter, sack, and destruction. It is most opportune to use every effort for such an end, and if it be expedient to offer up prayers for rain [as prescribed in all Christian rituals] how much more so to solicit that healthful dew of Heaven—peace among men—which makes a nation fruitful in every useful art and industry. War is essentially an evil, and it savors nothing of cant or hypocrisy, or superstition, to invoke the Father of all Good to rescue ourselves or our neighbors from such a calamity. Unhappily, prayers for Peace are little known in South America, as war may be said to be the normal condition of these republics, and Te Deums for inglorious victories, far more suited to the education and habits of South Americans. The Cura of the Mercad may be prepared for much ridicule, if not censure, at the hands of his countrymen, but this rather adds to, than detracts from, the merit of his idea. We could wish "ad majorem dignitatem," that the Bishop officiated on the occasion, and we feel that the wishes of all foreigners accompany the devotions of the worthy clergyman. We do not know the exact form of the Peace-service, but suppose that it will include a special Collect in the Mass, the Litanies, and the Benediction.

ON CHANGE.

The Bolsa opened and closed at the usual hours, but the brokers were absent, and no business was transacted. Patacones neither opened nor closed today. Paper money ruled easy but gold according to what we learnt from the porter was extremely tight. The porter seemed highly disgusted at the conduct of the brokers in not attending as usual. The only sales effected were a few barequeros and merchants who attended as usual and were veritably sold. Mecklenburg Schwerin Consulate. The office of the above Consulate has been duly opened in this city, at No. 181 calle Potosí. Office hours from 11 o'clock, a.m. to 3 p.m. J. KUSCHWEYER, Consul. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 25th, 1865. 3p, f4. Wanted. For a Store in one of the towns in the campaña, an active young man who understands business of that kind and can speak Spanish. Such a person, with good recommendations, may call at No. 7, Calle Mayo, from 8 to 10 in the morning. Also a smart lad to look after a horse and make himself generally useful. 177. 6p, j28. Wanted Medianeros. Required two Medianeros for the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gualaguaychú. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 145. 1m j, 22. Wanted. The flockmasters of the Banda Oriental to know, that the English Store in Montevideo, with its immense stocks, supply comestibles, and bebidas of a better quality and at a less price than any other firm in the city. Montevideo, 33 and 35 Calle 25 de Agosto. NEWNHAM & CO., Proprietors. 121 1m, j19. Wanted a Cook. In an Estancia 18 leagues to the South, either a single man or man and wife; the wife to cook and man aid in the quinta or attend to carriage horses. 98. 15p, j18. For Sale. From 1500 to 2000 sheep in the partido de San Fernando, distant 10 leagues from the railway station, with or without camp, corrales, and galpones. There are also some good fields fenced in for grazing horses and cows, &c. For further particulars apply at No. 44 Calle Potosí, or at San Fernando railway station to P. K. 194. 6p, f1. To be Let. A Furnished Room on reasonable terms at 36 Calle Parque. 203. 3p, f1. The Quinta del Sar, Opposite Palermo, is to be sold by fractions. The proximity of this quinta, its beautiful situation ought to attract the attention of families and of all who want a country place near town. Apply for the fraction belonging to Mrs. M. Chapeaurouge, in the absence of her husband to his brother, Mr. Ch. de Chapeaurouge, Calle Tacuari No. 31. All desirable facilities will be given. 204. 1m, f1. Splendid Business. To be sold an Estancia on the banks of "Mocoreta" in Corrientes, 30 leagues from Concordia, of the following dimensions: 1 1/2 league in fee simple and 1/2 league of Bañada. The land has the best grass, both for cattle and sheep, and has a fine estancia brick house with a tile roof, 4 rooms, best doors and windows, ranchos for peons, galpon for horses and sheep, 17 yards wide by 30 deep. Good crops of handubay posts and a fine chacra. Also 300 cows, 3000 sheep, horses, &c. Parties can leave Buenos Ayres for Concordia take the diligence there and arrive at the place in 2 1/2 days. For further particulars at No. 163 calle San Martín. 106. 3p, j15p. On Sale. On sale for \$160,000, a fine Quinta, five squares before the 11 Setiembre. (Good buildings with seven rooms, flowers, fruit trees, etc. Houses—Calle Chacabuco, Montevideo, S. Martín, Piedad, Reconquista, 25 de Mayo, Buen Orden, Parque, Suipacha, Independencia, Arenales, Riva davia, Florida, Plaza del Retiro, Paseo Julio, &c., of different dimensions and prices. A Quinta in Barracas with all commodities, very suitable for a rich English family. A Chacra 14 squares, with houses, alfalfaes, &c., in the bajo de San Francisco. 1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap. An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1 1/2 leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra. 1 League of good camp in the partido de Navarro will be sold cheap. An Estancia 39 square leagues, another one 24, province de Cordova. Two Estancias in Rojas, 3 leagues. Right to 39 or 40 leagues of the best camps in Junin. An Estancia 1/2 l. Guardia del Monte. Good large camps 4 l. from Baradero. Various lots in Villa de Mercedes. 22 leagues in Santa Fe. Money given, with guarantee of public stocks. 629,000\$ are to be given on mortgage. Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought. Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martín (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4. Baza. For sale at the estancia Torres, Merlo, rams suitable for good mestiza flocks. 205. 3p, d & v, f2.

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Various leases of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchesita and Acahuasi, price from \$600 to \$2000 annually per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida. 12. dx

REMATE.

FOR YRIARTE Y COMPANIA.

De la magnífica quinta de Miguel Cabrera. El jueves 9 del corriente a las 6 en punto de la tarde se ha de vender precisamente al mejor precio y dinero de contado la quinta conocida por el mirador de Cabrera, situada en la calle de Cordoba frente a la quinta del señor Leblanc. El terreno de la referida quinta se compone en 73 1/2 varas de frente al norte, por 102 de fondo; su frente esta cercado por una linda verja de hierro con un gran porton tambien de hierro. Como a varas al interior de la verja está el principal edificio sólida y elegantemente construido, compuesto de un hermoso salon con sótano de toda su estension, alacenas y una magnífica chimenea de marmol un estenso comedor con alacenas y vistas a 3 costados de la quinta 6 piezas mas, despensa, una galería de hierro en su frente y un elegante mirador desde el que se domina la ciudad con su bahía y la costa hasta San Fernando. Separado de este edificio hay otro como para peones compuesto de 2 buenas viviendas mas con techo de teja y dos cocinas, dos cuartos para baños, aljibe dos posos de valle, uno de ellos con una gran pileta calada al agua y con abundante para riegos. El jardín en el intervalo de la verja a la casa contiene gran variedad de plantas de flores esquisitas entre las que descuellan 2 magníficos jasmínes del cabo unicos por su altura en el país que escuda de 10 varas tiene un juego de agua para el riego de las plantas y un curioso mirador sobre un elevado ombú. La quinta contiene como 700 árboles frutales en su mayor parte ingertos, para selectas de varias clases, duranos, pelones, damascos, guindos, cerezos, granados, higueros, ciruelas; grandes emparradas de moscateles y otras mil pies de parras ya crecidas; y algunos con racimos. Las calles estan lindadas por rosas de varias clases, box y alluceña. La situación del terreno es notable por su altura. Los interesados pueden inspeccionarlo antes del día de su venta, ó pedir informes a los rematadores en su casa calle de la Victoria numero 140. 7 x f 4.

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For Boston.

The new first class national barque, Enrique, E. Orcutt master, has a large portion of her freight engaged, and will have quick despatch. For balance of freight please apply to the consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co., or Tay & Upton, Ship Brokers. 3. 3p, f2.

Notice.

Two young Germans, who are acquainted with sheepfarming, desire situations on an estancia, English or other, where good treatment is given. Good references. Please address T. B., V. F. at the Standard office. 199. 3p, f2.

To Carpenters and Builders.

Just arrived, a choice lot of fine Lumber, inch boards and 2 inch plank, all clear stuff and entirely free from knots. It will be sold in small quantities and for cash only. Samples seen at the Hardware Store, No. 265, calle Rivadavia, corner of Suipacha. 198. 6p, f.

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios.

For sale from 2 to 2500 of Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualaguaychú. The wool can be seen at Mr. Luis Sempken's Barraca Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 146. 1m, j22.

English Butcher's Shop.

A large supply of fine fresh beef brought in from the camp every morning, for families and shipping, at \$15 per arroba. Vegetables, Fish, Fowl, etc., of the best kind always on hand. Apply at the store, 106. 6p, j31.

Should this meet the eye of HAROLD ARCHIBALD SMITH, of Birkenhead, England, he is entreated by his sisters to write home and let them know what he is doing. Letters are now waiting for him at the Post-office, Buenos Ayres. 106. 1 m, j12.

Campo para Ovejas.

En la "Loma Negra," carretera de Dolores al Tandil, se arrienda media legua de campo alto y de pastos dulces, apropiado para criardevo de ovejas. Tambien se arriendan, a elección de los interesados, lomadas de diez cuadradas cuadradas, mojonadas conforme el plano del arrendador, y a precios sumamente acomodados. Para tomar el plan del Sr. Dn. Juan Rodríguez puzetero del mismo campo. 195. 3p, f1.

3000 Good Sheep on Terms.

An English Estanciero close to Gualaguaychú in Entre Rios, is desirous of taking 3000 good sheep on terms; the owner of the sheep can also live on the place and with the family. Best of references given and required. This is an excellent chance for a beginner who wishes to learn sheepfarming without losing time. Address at the care of Don Juan M'Donnell, Consul, Gualaguaychú. 106. 6p, f1.

